

THE NEWS.

PARIS, : : KENTUCKY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Condensed and Put Into Readable Shape.

AT HOME.

Mrs. J.M. STRATTON, wife of a successful lawyer at Leland, Illinois, shot her husband and then herself, both dying immediately. They had been married but a short time, and were supposed to be living happily together.

At a call in New York of O'Donovan Rossa, 100 contributors to the Irish fund met to take measures to compel an accounting from the Trustees. Threats of violence were freely made.

A FIRE at Lancaster, Ohio, destroyed the agricultural works, entailing a loss of \$125,000; insurance, \$31,000.

FORTY-SIX cases of yellow fever were reported at Brownsville, Texas, August 28, and three deaths.

BELLE BOYD, the rebel spy, has been arrested at Philadelphia for forgery.

INDIAN AGENT MCGILLICUDDY writes that the trouble in the Black Hills is not with Red Cloud so much as with a ring of white renegades.

At Chicago Richard Wilson, a Scotchman, aged fifty-four, became jealous of his wife without cause, and shot her and then killed himself.

Says a dispatch from Dallas, Texas: "It is openly charged on the street, and published here that William Jesse Grant, a prominent Republican, and cousin of General Grant, and who has been organizing lodges of the anti-Catholic Society in different parts of the State, particularly among the negro element, is a defaulter of the funds of several lodges, and that the authorities threatened to indict him, if the defalcation is not made good."

A FIRE at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 29th ult., destroyed property to the value of \$100,000.

The greater part of the business portion of Farmerville, Louisiana, has burned. Loss estimated at \$80,000; insurance, \$50,000.

CAPTAIN HOPKINS, commanding the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, has informed the Navy Department that yellow fever is spreading to an alarming extent there and that extra precautions are necessary. On the 29th ult. Brownsville, Texas, reported seventy-two new cases. The death rate is light.

An Indian Territory special says that the thirteen prisoners taken during the Sandoz rebellion in the Creek Nation have been found guilty and punished with 100 lashes each on the bare back. Two or three almost fainted, but the majority exhibited iron nerve.

PRATT, Cashier of the First National Bank, at Kewanee, Ill., has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the recent robbery in which the thieves got away with \$20,000. Edward N. Welch, arrested by one of Pinkerton's men, has made a confession, the effect of which is that Dr. J. S. Scott, of St. Louis, formerly a resident of Kewanee, planned the robbery, though he took no direct part in it; that Pratt, the acting cashier, was a party to it, and that instead of the large sum in gold missing being carried away in the valise with the other money, it was Pratt himself who carried it off previous to the day when he (Welch) and his companion locked Pratt and Miss Harris in the vault and carried away the remainder, mostly in paper money. Welch refuses to give the name of the man who helped him in the job, but the agency is confident it will get the right man. Welch says Dr. Scott introduced him to Pratt.

THE devilish Apaches are at their fiendish work again. A Calabases dispatch reports the killing of twenty men, women and children in the Valley.

R. H. ADAMS & Co., silk manufacturers of New York and Paterson, N. J., have failed with liabilities aggregating \$700,000.

A LEADVILLE dispatch of August 30, says: "A heavy snow storm has been raging here all last night and this morning."

MEASURES are to be taken by the War Department to remove Captain Payne and his followers from Indian Territory.

A DELIBERATE and cold blooded murder is reported from Washington, Wayne County, Ind. Arthur Brooks, a renegade of the lowest type, has for some been associating with a woman of loose character, notwithstanding the fact that he has a wife of his own. Some time ago he related his escapades to Dr. Frederick Gause, a highly respected physician of the town, but as time wore on he became more open in his dissolute course and his conduct became a matter of common talk. Brooks took it into his head that Dr. Gause had betrayed his confidence and declared to his wife that he would kill the doctor. She insisted that she had never heard a word from the doctor, but despite her protestations he swore he would kill the doctor, and taking his revolver, he started out. Dr. Gause was sitting quietly in front of his office talking to a friend, when Brooks came up. He said, "Doc, you are a d—n s—n of a b—h," and presenting his weapon, fired. The revolver was a large-sized Smith & Wesson, 32-caliber and a self-cocker. The first shot went through the doctor's shoulder and lodged in the building back of him. Gause then started to run, and Brooks followed, firing three shots as they run. Each ball hit and went entirely through the victim's body. He ran about a hundred yards and then fell dead. Thereafter Brooks walked the streets for an hour, revolver in hand, defying the authorities, after which he mounted his horse and escaped.

PENSACOLA, Florida, reported seventeen new cases of yellow fever on the 30th ult., and two deaths. Brownsville, Texas, reported fifty-three new cases.

DAVID H. JEROME has been nominated for Governor by the Michigan Republicans.

ONE hundred and eleven Russian refugees were shipped back to Liverpool from Philadelphia the other day.

A DISPATCH from Kewanee, Illinois, of the 30th ult., says Cashier Pratt has made a full confession to one of Pinkerton's detectives of his connection with the robbery of the First National Bank of that place. He also took the detective to a spot in his

father's barnyard where he had buried \$6,000 in gold taken by him the day before the robbery.

A NEW type of fever is baffling the skill of physicians at Little Falls, New York. Twenty-eight are ill with the malady and four have died.

In Harrison County, Texas, a farmer named Alfred W. Utter induced his wife to accompany him to the woods, where he claimed to be digging for money. He then split her head open with an ax and she fell dead at his feet. He was put in jail.

THE Utah Commissioners have made appointments of twenty-four registers for twenty-four counties, under the Edmunds law. These appointments consist of seven Gentiles, nine apostate Mormons and eight Mormons. Judge Hoge, a Democrat, and a strong anti-Mormon, received the appointment for Salt Lake County. These registers have the appointment of assistants for every precinct, subject to the approval of the Commission. There is great dissatisfaction among the Gentiles over the composition of the registers, and they can't see how the Commission can reform the Territory and perform the duty for which they were there by placing Mormons in the responsible position of registers, the duty of registers being to exclude polygamists from the registration lists.

SIXTY new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Brownsville, Texas, August 31. In the trial of Dick Little on the charge of being implicated in the Muscle Shoals robbery, at Huntsville, Ala., before Commissioners Boone and McCullough, Mrs. Jesse James recited the following testimony: "Frank James, myself and husband all lived near Nashville for four years. We moved to Nashville in November, 1880, where we stayed until April, 1881. I have known defendant since August, 1880. He came to my husband and remained in Nashville off and on until March, 1881. He went with Jesse to Kentucky, and afterward to Kansas City. Little left Nashville the Monday before I heard of the Muscle Shoals robbery. I don't like him, because he had my husband killed; and also because he robbed a man of his watch in Kentucky, and about a month ago he returned the watch to the man's wife, and wrote her a note and signed my name to it. I received a letter from the lady, thanking me for returning the watch. It was the first I knew of it." George Hite, also a witness for the Government, testified that the whole James gang were accustomed to stay at his house. At one time Jesse James was wounded for six months, and made several visits to Nashville to consult Dr. Eve about his wound. Witnesses for the Government failed to make out a case, and the District Attorney amended the complaint so as to charge conspiracy. Mrs. Jesse James, in her testimony, showed great bitterness for Little.

A DISPATCH of the 31st ult. says Oklahoma Payne and ten of his followers are under arrest and liable to a fine of \$1,000. At Richmond, Virginia, confederate bonds sold the other day as high as \$7.50 per \$1,000. By direction of the President the West Point Military Academy will hereafter be under the direction of the General of the Army.

A DISPATCH from Albuquerque, N. M., August 31, says: "A heavy rain has prevailed in this part for the last few days, and finished up to-day with a snow storm in the mountains. The peaks of the Sandia Range are now as white as in winter."

ABROAD.

A YOKOHAMA dispatch says there are extraordinary reports in the Japanese newspapers respecting the cremation of corpses of poorer victims to cholera. Scores of bodies were dried before being burned, and persons still alive were thrown into the flames.

PRINCE LEOPOLD is seriously ill from the effects of a severe hemorrhage. LATEST telegrams from Corea state that the uncle of the King has seized the throne.

News from Manila, Philippine Islands, state that 300 deaths from cholera occurred there on the 29th, 294 of the victims being natives.

At San Jeronimo, New Mexico, Jack G. Perry, an American, became involved in a fight with several Mexicans over a Mexican woman. Perry shot and killed one, M. Gonzalez, and fatally wounded two other Mexicans. The Mexicans then killed Perry.

FROM Athens comes a dispatch, August 29, stating that Turkish troops attacked Greeks all along the frontier, from Zorbas to Begani. The Greeks lost four killed and ten wounded. The Government has dispatched 1,000 infantry, artillery and gendarmes to the frontier.

A CABLE dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, states that out of 775 cases of cholera within twenty days, at Yokohama, 572 cases proved fatal. At Tokio eighty cases and fifty deaths occur daily.

An important order has been received at Woolwich, England, from Wolsey to forward to Egypt at once a formidable light siege train. It will weigh, with equipments, two thousand tons, and will require 1,186 officers and men. The ordnance will consist of thirty-six pieces of artillery of various calibers, including ten forty-pounders and ten twenty-five-pounders.

THE Kaffirs, in South Africa, are engaging in a civil war.

MATTERS between Turkey and Greece are assuming a serious character. An Athens dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "Additional troops have been ordered to the frontier, where the Government has determined to concentrate four thousand men immediately. This number will be sufficient if the movement of the Turks is only instigated by the Turkish local commander; but if the impulse emanates from Constantinople the struggle will prove serious. Advances from the frontier claim that the Turkish troops were repulsed on Monday and Tuesday with considerable loss. The Greeks occupy a strong position at Vigla, which is exactly on the new frontier to the north of Zorbas. Bishop Plataniotis, with eighty peasants, has joined the Greeks."

DE LESSERS has politely declined the honor of a banquet at Paris offered him by the French newspapers. He says the Suez Canal Company proposes to hold itself aloof from politics.

AN OFFICIAL dispatch from Manila states that 531 natives and seven Spaniards died there of cholera on the 29th and 30th ults.

AN official dispatch from the frontier announces that the Turkish commander has

demanding an armistice, which the Greeks are willing to accept, provided the Turkish troops are withdrawn from the points they have occupied. This the Turks have refused to do. It is reported that hostilities have recommenced. The government is displaying increased activity in military preparations, and 500 troops are arriving on the frontier daily.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

A FIGHT took place August 29 at Kassassin Lock, in which the British report a brilliant success, with the loss of about 180. The affair seems to have been decided by a flank cavalry charge by moonlight, dashing into the unknown and causing a panic. The fight was begun by the Egyptians, and kept up till after dark, when the cavalry, which was five miles back came up and gained the enemy's flank. It is announced that the result opens the way to Tel-el-Kebir, which is supposed to be fortified, and where a determined resistance is expected if anywhere. The fighting pluck of the Egyptians thus far does not appear formidable.

ALEXANDRIA, August 29.—Slight skirmishing has taken place to-day at Ramleh. The enemy are still strengthening their left. They sent out an armored train again last evening. The man-of-war Minotaur shifted her position to about 1,000 yards nearer Aboukir. General Wood has gone to reconnoiter Meks. The report of the death of Toulba Pasha is confirmed. He was poisoned. The new Ministry can only wait a stop-gap, and it is to be regretted that Cherrif Pasha should have associated his name with it.

ISMAILIA, August 30.—The British have now nearly established a line communication with Tel-el-Kebir. A railroad along the route is nearly completed, and several trains have been running. General Wolsey and the entire army are marching to the front. It is believed that Arabi Pasha brought up his infantry by train from Kafr-el-Dwar for the attack on the British at Kassassin Lock. The British artillery fire was most effective, and prevented the enemy from advancing in close order, as they apparently first intended. The loose formation of the enemy gave opportunity to the cavalry. The Life Guard caused fearful havoc among the scattered fugitives. A train of wounded British is now on its way to Ismailia. The British report that the Egyptian action of the cavalry at Kassassin confirms the details already printed. He says that after the charge the ground was strewn with the bodies of the dead Egyptian infantry.

MAHSAKHE, August 30.—In the fight at Kassassin a majority of the Egyptian infantry fell on their faces to avoid being slashed by the Life Guards' swords. Many thus escaped who would otherwise have been struck down. The corpses of Egyptians were spread over a mile and a half of ground. An officer who was present says the cavalry charge was ordered for the purpose of breaking the position, as the ammunition had run short.

ALEXANDRIA, August 30.—Arabi Pasha is strongly fortifying his position at Dammanhour.

ISMAILIA, August 31.—There are now about three hundred sick and wounded British troops in the hospital here. It is reported here on good authority that on Tuesday the Governor of Zagazig asked permission to cross the British line, and was taken under guard to General Wolsey. He has since been in frequent communication with Sultan Pasha. Report adds that the Governor is authorized by Arabi Pasha to sue for an armistice as preliminary to a surrender. The mutilation by the Egyptians of the British who fell into their hands at the battle of Kassassin caused great indignation in the army.

ALEXANDRIA, August 31.—News has been received from Cairo that at a meeting of Notables August 29, at which the Governor of Ismailia was present, speeches were made recognizing Arabi Pasha as the sole ruler of Egypt. Wolsey believes that Zagazig will be the scene of the decisive engagement of the Egyptian campaign. Zagazig is a thriving town of 40,000 inhabitants.

PORT SAID, August 30.—Arabi Pasha has asked for eight days' armistice. General Wolsey refused, but offered an armistice for one day. Nothing, however, will be done for several days unless Arabi again forces our hands.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1.—Forty seamen from the ironclad Minotaur and a company of the 52d Regiment quietly approached the enemy's position, opposite Ramleh, last evening, and succeeded in blowing up with gun cotton a house on the canal which has long been a point of vantage to the enemy's sharpshooters. The city has been so completely denuded of troops that life and property are unsafe. Mahmoud Fehmy, Arabi Pasha's Chief Engineer and military adviser, who was recently captured by the British, arrived here today in the troop ship Euphrates, and was handed over to the Egyptian authorities, the Khedive first guaranteeing that he would not be put to death without the consent of the British. After being conveyed by the Egyptian Ministers concerning Arabi Pasha's movements, he was conducted under a strong guard to the Governor's house, where he was imprisoned. News has been received from the interior that Arabi Pasha is selling European property to the natives.

ISMAILIA, September 1.—The English Kassassin with four battalions of infantry, 700 cavalry, and eighteen guns. Arabi's main force is concentrated in a strong position nine miles off. It is feared Wolsey will need large re-inforcements to enable him to strike a decisive blow.

PORT SAID, Sept. 1.—Transports from Alexandria, with the Highland Brigade on board, have arrived here and proceeded down the canal. The English Admiralty owes the Suez Canal Company \$72,000 for the transit of transports and men-of-war to date.

APFARS in Ireland have assumed a serious aspect. News from Dublin on the 1st inst., stated that 240 of the Metropolitan Police had been dismissed, and the city left at the mercy of a mob. The dispatch stated: "Immense crowds are gathering in the streets, particularly in the vicinity of Dublin Castle. Excitement is increasing rapidly. The entire force of police numbers 1,175, and when the 240 were dismissed, 920 declined further duty. The dismissed Constables were ordered to take off their uniforms within an hour after receiving their discharge. Amid the excitement a magistrate read the riot act, the troops charged and the mob fled."

THE Texas Greenbackers have agreed to support the Independent State ticket. LATER dispatches state that about 120 persons were drowned by the Concho flood in Texas, and 15,000 sheep, horses and cattle lost.

THE Knights of the Golden Rule are said to be short \$30,000, and two prominent Cincinnatians are reported to be connected with the promised collapse of the Order.

THE cause for the dismissal of a portion of the Metropolitan Police force in Dublin, was that of attending a public meeting held for the purpose of denouncing Chief Superintendent Talbot.

The Fight Over the Sprague Homestead.

Another shot-gun episode at Canonchet today is the town talk. Ten days since Francis D. Moulton bought the place. According to the terms of the sale this was the day for Trustee Chaffee to deliver to him the property. This morning the trustee and Mr. Parkhurst went down to take possession. On approach to Canonchet, however, it was discovered that a signal flag was flying from the main tower, and that an armed sentry was pacing to and fro on the turret, carrying a rifle over his shoulder. They arrived at Canonchet and Mr. Moulton soon accompanied them with a friend of his, Mr. Cunningham. On arriving at the gate where the auction sale was held the party were met by three men who refused them admittance to the grounds. In the center of the road across the bridge was Willie Sprague and a man, each mounted on a horse and holding a "shellah." Men were pacing backward and forward about the extensive grounds, each carrying a rifle. The armed sentry on the tower was watching the attacking party, and appeared to be acting as chief sentinel on the guard. Now and then could be heard the report of a rifle. There seemed to be a code of signals. The three men at the outer gate denied that they were acting as keepers under the United States Marshal's attachment. They stated that they were in the employ of the Governor, and were simply obeying his commands, which were to exclude anybody from the grounds of Canonchet, no matter who he was. The guard said that the house was well protected, and any one who attempted to enter the premises or trespass would be sorry for it. Mr. Chaffee called Willie Sprague up to his carriage, saying: "Hello, Willie; you have not forgotten me, have you?" Willie replied: "No, I have not. I should not think that I would."

The boy was then questioned as follows: "What are your orders?" asked Chaffee. "To keep every one off the place."

"Supposing we go on the grounds, what will be the consequences?" "You will rue it, if you do."

"Have you got any Gatling guns up there?" ask Mr. Parkhurst.

"We have got everything we need," was the lad's answer.

"How many men have you on the place?" asked Chaffee.

"Oh, we have got enough to take care of this place," replied Willie.

Mr. Moulton wanted to know if he could go on the grounds, but was answered in the negative. The attacking party then agreed that it would be dangerous and unwise to attempt to invade the fortified premises, and accordingly withdrew. Mr. Chaffee says he shall now let the law take its course. Mr. Moulton has tendered Mr. Chaffee the cash for the property, but the latter did not accept it, because he could make no delivery. He did not intend to forsake his claim, and would stand by his purchase.—*Providence, R. I., (August 25) Cor. Chicago Herald.*

The Recent Flood in Texas.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 26. Fort Concho dispatches to the News to-day in relation to the inundation of Ben Ficklin are heart-rending. Forty deaths are reported from drowning. The only names so far ascertained are:

Mrs. Metcalf and daughter, George Robertson Scott and Dr. Owens and one child. One Mexican is also among the victims. The other victims were twenty-one Mexicans at Kelly's ranch, and ten Mexicans at Beasley's ranch, also Joseph Matthews, wife and four sons, and one woman and a baby. Ben Ficklin and his wife were also among the victims. The court-house and jail are a total loss and uninsured from loss by water. The people of San Angelo tried to render assistance, but the raging water prevented. It is still impossible to cross the North Concho. The country presents a spectacle which beggars description. Houses, horses, cattle and clothing are piled up in heaps at every step. The bodies of Mrs. Metcalf and daughter are the only ones found. The telegraph-wires are still down.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 28. The Gazette's Texas special furnishes more particulars of the damage done by heavy rains. The No. 10 Concho River at San Angelo, is swelled to unheard-of depth. It had at four p. m. gained a point on the main stream of San Angelo, submerging all the houses. The Concho Hotel is now deserted. The people are moving all their effects on the high ground. Ben Ficklin, on the main Concho, is completely inundated. The Court House has fifteen feet of water in it. Houses, trunks, cattle, sheep, and every conceivable thing are floating down the river. The town is entirely cut off from all communication except by Fort Davis. Military telegraph lines are covered with water for over a mile from Concho. Fear is entertained for the people of Ben Ficklin. An old stage station is covered with water, but the occupants must have escaped. The loss of property in San Angelo, as seen from the opposite side, includes Mrs. Tankerly's fine hotel, Patton & Longworth's tin-shop, Vick's storehouse, Miller & Gore's livery stable building and four dwellings. These were all flooded. Along the banks some fifty or sixty Mexican houses were washed away. The post engine-house is destroyed. The loss at Ben Ficklin is not yet ascertained. At Dublin the Cosque River is a mile wide. Several houses have been washed away. The amount of damage can not yet be estimated. Many horses and cattle were floating down the stream. Several persons had to leave or get on top of their houses for protection.

Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

Jos. Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has made an advance statement of the immigration into the United States for the month of July, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881. During July there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamunquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 70,000 passengers, of whom 5,910 were immigrants, 3,827 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 1,263 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 6,890; Ireland, 5,638; Scotland, 1,111; Austria, 1,180; Belgium, 60; Bohemia, 174; Denmark, 1,908; France, 546; Germany, 18,721; Hungary, 471; Italy, 1,118; Netherlands, 299; Norway, 3,206; Russia, 1,432; Poland, 457; Sweden, 5,883; Switzerland, 775; Dominion of Canada, 7,282; China, 6,414, and from all other countries, 734.

The total number of immigrants arrived in the above-named customs districts from the principal foreign countries during the month of July, 1882, and for the same month of the previous year, were as follows:

Countries.	July, 1882.	July, 1881.
England and Wales.....	6,890	6,693
Ireland.....	5,638	5,337
Scotland.....	1,111	1,320
Austria.....	1,180	1,941
Germany.....	16,721	20,374
Italy.....	1,118	675
Norway.....	3,206	2,905
Sweden.....	5,883	6,067
Dominion of Canada.....	7,282	4,890
All other countries.....	15,907	6,405
Total.....	65,010	56,007

—A Newton County (Georgia) widower rode up to the gate of a handsome widow and asked for a match to light his pipe. The lady gave him the desired article, when he asked: "Did you ever think of coming to my house to live?" "No," she said; "if I had it would have done me no good." In ten days they were man and wife.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions.
(From the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

During negotiations for a written lease, the landlord stated that the stores then being erected were suitable for the tenant's business, and that there was an excellent sewer connected with the premises. During extraordinary rains the sewer proved insufficient, whereby the tenant's goods on the premises were damaged. Held, that the representations did not amount to a fraud, and that the damage suffered by the tenant constituted no defense to an action for rent.—*Wilkinson vs. Clauson*, Supreme Court of Minnesota.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

A telegraph company receiving compensation for transmitting messages is bound to exercise the utmost care in doing so, and will be responsible for any mistake arising from such care not being exercised. If, to insure accuracy in such transmission, repeating is necessary, the duty of doing so devolves upon the company. The company can not limit its liability by any rule or regulation of its own. In this case the message was: "Cover two hundred September and one hundred October." These were shown to be ordinary terms used in the cotton trade, meaning that the person receiving the message should sell for the sender two hundred bales of cotton, deliverable in August, and one hundred deliverable in September, and the court decided that this was not such an obscure message as would limit the usual liability of the company.—*Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. Blanchard*, Supreme Court of Georgia.

TRADE-MARK.

Plaintiffs manufactured a particular brand of soap, which they marked with a horse's head. Defendants put on the market soap of their manufacture which they marked with an imperfect unicorn's head, being a horse's head with a stroke above it for a horn. It was shown that a great many illiterate persons had asked for and purchased the defendants' soap for the horsehead soap. Held, that there was such an imitation of the plaintiffs' trade-mark as was calculated to mislead the public and directed that the defendants should be restrained from continuing to use it.—*Barsalous vs. Darling*, Superior Court of Canada.

MISREPRESENTATION.

In a suit instituted by a foreign insurance company on a premium note which by its terms became due through the non-payment of certain installments, an allegation that certain essential facts affecting the responsibility of the company, which were within the knowledge of the agent, had been misrepresented by him to the damage of the defendant, is a good defense.—*American Ins. Co. of Chicago vs. Prenell*, Supreme Court of Indiana.

NUISANCE.

A wooden building within the limits of a city is not in itself a nuisance, although its erection is prohibited by law. It may, however, become a nuisance by the manner in which it is used.—*Field vs. Stokely*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

OPTION CONTRACTS.

Contracts for the sale of property, to be delivered at a future time at the plaintiff's option, where it was not the intention of the parties that the property should be delivered either by consignment or the transfer of warehouse receipts, but that said contracts should be adjudged and settled by the payment of differences, are void.—*Melchert vs. American Union Telegraph Co.*, U. S. Circuit Court, District of Iowa.

SALE OF BUSINESS.

When a purchaser of a business has had ample opportunities of examining the stock in trade, and the books of account, he has no right to rely on any statements made by the seller as to the amount of business done, and the seller can not be held accountable for such.—*Poland vs. Brownell*, Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

VALUE OF LABOR.

In an action for the value of labor and services, the reasonable value thereof can be shown by the usual and customary price paid for like work at the same time and place. But the actual payment of such prices must be shown.—*Jenks vs. Brownell*, Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.

Where a broker contracts to secure a loan payable in installments, for which service he is to receive a certain commission, he is still entitled to commissions, if the loan is negotiated through his instrumentality upon different terms satisfactory to his principal, unless the contract was that he should receive no commission if the loan should fail to be negotiated upon the original terms.—*Patterson vs. McCarty*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

DELIVERY IN INSTALLMENTS.

There was a contract to deliver 5,000 tons of iron rails in equal quantities in February and the four following months, the whole to be delivered by August 1. The seller failed to deliver the first lot in February. Held, that the purchaser was at liberty to treat the contract as rescinded.—*Norrington vs. Wright*, U. S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PARTNERSHIP.

Real estate bought with partnership funds for the partnership purposes, though the title be taken in the individual name of one or both partners, is in equity treated as personal property, so far as is necessary to pay the debts of the firm and to satisfy the just claims of the partners between themselves.—*Shanks vs. Klein*, Supreme Court of United States.

GOODS IN BULK.

The title to goods which are in bulk with like goods will not pass to the purchaser before they have been separated from the mass by weighing, measuring or counting, for there has not been a delivery made.—*Mobile Savings Bank vs. Frey*, Supreme Court of Alabama.

WILL.

A party seeking to maintain a devise must show it by the will itself, and no defects in the language used in the instrument can be supplied by parol proof. The true inquiry is not what the testator meant to express, but what the words used do express.—*Burk vs. Lee*, Supreme Court of Virginia.

The Landlord.

Who is it that is known so well?
Let every one his praise go tell.
Who knoweth how to keep hotel?
The landlord.
Who meets each guest with smiling face?
Who's rich in *bonhomie* and grace?
The right man in the right place?
The landlord.
Who knoweth every one he meets?
Who cordially all comers greets?
But who is down on hotel beats?
The landlord.

Whose house is open every day?
That all mankind quite freely may
Come in and eat their fill, if they
Have got the ready cash to pay?
The landlord.

The landlord, my dear children, is an honest man, generally; but unless you keep away from his house, he will take you in if he can.

But do not judge him too harshly. If he can put up with you, you should be able to put up with him.

He is always ready to give everybody a warm reception, and puts you on the register as soon as you arrive.

The landlord is the head of the hotel. He is also its boniface.

The landlord, though usually a temperate man, is never so happy as when he is full.

Nothing pleases him so much as to see a host in his house, but empty though his house may be, still he is a host in himself.

In some hotels they have stated hours for breakfast, dinner and supper; but you can get meals at all hours.

The landlord is every watchful of his actions, although the keeper of an inn is necessarily in-discreet.

Drinking habits are not necessarily prevalent at the hotel, but almost everybody